

**JULY
2002**

Danielle Bruno
Editor

IDAHO STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



This newsletter is published by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged. Noxious News is also available on-line at www.agri.state.id.us/animal/weedintro.htm.



UpFront With Pat Kane

Lower Snake River District BLM Noxious Weed Coordinator

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is currently developing a programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) entitled *EIS for Vegetation Treatments, Watersheds and Wildlife Habitats on Public Lands Administered by the BLM in the Western United States, Including Alaska*. As a programmatic EIS it will not determine land uses on the public lands or address specific agency management decisions developed under local land use plans. This EIS will identify and analyze alternatives for annually treating approximately 6 million acres of surface lands administered by the BLM using Integrated Weed Management, prescribed and managed natural fire, and hazardous fuels reduction. Treatment methods could include, but are not limited to, mechanical, chemical, biological, prescribed fire/fuels reduction, and cultural (such as goats or other animals).

This EIS will also update and replace analyses contained in four existing BLM vegetation treatment EISs the agency completed from 1986 to 1992. These documents are becoming less useful because new information is now available, and conditions and circumstances have changed. This EIS, when completed, will serve the following functions:

1. Provide a comprehensive cumulative analysis of the variety of vegetation treatments BLM employs for the conservation and restoration of vegetation communities, watersheds, and wildlife habitats that are designed to protect people, sustain natural resources, and provide for long-term multiple uses as specified in locally developed land use plans.
2. Provide a comprehensive programmatic NEPA document with general guidelines that can be used by BLM staffs at the field level for local land-use planning.
3. Serve as a baseline cumulative impact assessment for new, revised, or existing land-use and activity plans that

involve treatment, modification, or maintenance of vegetation, watersheds, or wildlife habitats.

4. Assess human health risks for five new herbicides and review new information on chemicals developed since the existing EISs were completed. This would include binding agents and inert ingredients used in combination with chemical treatment activities. These assessments may allow for the use of new chemicals on public lands.

5. Consider reasonably foreseeable activities, including hazardous fuels reduction treatments, to protect communities and restore desired natural fire regimes.

6. Address alternatives for treating vegetation, including preventive measures, mitigating measures, standard operating procedures, and best management practices. These measures may include proposals such as weed-free hay, washing of equipment and vehicles, and re-seeding of treatment areas.

This process began on October 12, 2001 when the Notice of Intent to develop this EIS was published in the *Federal Register*. At the same time a news release was also distributed to the media, interested groups, and state agencies by the BLM. A notice of an extension of the public comment period and the schedule of the scoping meetings was then published in the *Federal Register* January 2, 2002 and a news release and Questions & Answers information sheet was distributed the same date. Due to language in the Federal Register notice that caused some confusion in the public arena, the first four meetings were cancelled and rescheduled, the scope of the EIS was refined, and the notice was rewritten.

(Continued on page 2)



Cost Share Update

Brenda Waters



A total of \$1.2 million has been distributed throughout the state for projects this year. CWMA's received the majority of the funds (80%) and statewide research and education programs received the remaining 20%. Currently, we are in the process of writing a Cost Share Handbook. The 2003 Cost Share Application evaluation criteria and other information included in the handbook should be available to you by September 30, 2002.

For those that were selected for Fiscal Reviews last fall, you can look forward to showing off your projects starting this August. I am really looking forward to spending time with you in the field. This is your opportunity to shine by showing me all the exciting work that your CWMA is accomplishing. I will call you and set up a convenient time to tour your projects for field performance reviews.

We really appreciate notice of your field projects, tours, etc. This helps us to plan and attend as many projects as our schedules allow. Good luck in your field season and keep up all the great weed control work.

If you have any questions, please contact Brenda Waters, ISDA Weed Coordinator, at (208) 332 - 8529 or bwaters@agri.state.id.us.

Idaho Invasive Species Council

Glen Secrist

The ISC held its 2nd meeting on Thursday 13th at the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. The purpose of the meeting was to organize three work groups and discuss a plan of work for each. The three work groups are (1) The Aquatic Nuisance Species Plan (2) Eurasian watermilfoil; and, (3) Other Invasive Species of Concern.

It was agreed that the ongoing Eurasian watermilfoil control efforts in the Panhandle Area and at Payette Lakes would continue and that the County and/or the CWMA should be the central authority in the control efforts. I was also agreed that the two groups should plan to spend a day together to develop plans for completing a statewide strategy that would address education, prevention, detection and early eradication, and on-going control efforts. In the meantime, additional funding sources and opportunities will be sought.



(Continued from page 1)

The final notice and schedule of meetings was published in the *Federal Register* on January 22, 2002. Nineteen public scoping meetings were then held in 12 western states and Washington, D.C., between January 22, 2002 and March 12, 2002. Through these scoping meetings the BLM received numerous comments from the public regarding this proposal. To view the Scoping Comment Summary Report, please go to <http://www.blm.gov/weeds/VegEIS/index.htm>. The BLM is currently in the process of reviewing these comments and identifying alternative treatment actions to the proposed action. It is anticipated that the draft EIS will be completed later this fall.

The BLM will maintain regular coordination throughout the development of the draft EIS and alternatives by briefing Tribal, local, and state governments, National Association of Counties, the Western Governors Association, US Fish & Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, USDA Forest Service, and EPA. Developments in the EIS will be published in the BLM Vegetation EIS Update newsletter also available at <http://www.blm.gov/weeds/VegEIS/index.htm>.

When completed, this EIS will be implemented through Records of Decision (RODs) that will outline the general guidelines for the vegetation management program selected, standard operating procedures, best management practices, and other terms and conditions that may be required to protect and conserve sensitive species and habitats. More specific guidelines can be incorporated into current land use plans through amendments or in future land use plan revisions if needed. The BLM plans to complete this EIS by summer 2003.

Update on Idaho's Noxious Weed Free Hay & Forage Program

Glen Secrist

A total of 8 counties have chosen to take on the inspection and certification of noxious weed-free forage in their respective counties: Boise, Bear Lake, Cassia, Clark, Gem, Lemhi, Minidoka, and Valley. Each County Weed Superintendent and/or potential inspector attended a training course held at Twin Falls on May 8th. Vance Allen from ISDA's Information Technology shop assisted the counties in setting up the program to run the tags and forms.

Counties are required to purchase the tags at cost (\$.03/ea) and then to collect the fee of \$3/ac from the growers which fee is retained by the counties for the cost of the inspection and certification service. Idaho Crop Improvement Association Inc. (ICIA) continues to operate the program in the remaining 36 counties and the noxious weed free straw program for all growers who have certified grain crops through ICIA.



Summary & Update on the July 13, 2002 Field Hearing for S 198 Harmful Nonnative Weed Control Act

Brenda Waters

On July 13, 2002, the Senate Energy & Natural Resources Committee held a field hearing in Lewiston, ID. Chairman Senator Larry Craig and other members of the Committee and Committee Staff traveled to Idaho to hear testimony on S 198. Sen. Craig talked about HR 1462, the companion bill to S 198, in the House. He said that the bill had made it through the hearings 3 weeks ago and that it was going through markups but should be in the House in the next 2 weeks for a vote. Everyone is hoping that it will be voted upon and passed this year but time is growing short.

Oral testimony was given by Kathleen Clarke, Director of the Bureau of Land Management at the Department of the Interior; Mark Rey, Under Secretary, Natural Resources and Environment, USDA; Patrick Takasugi, ISDA Director; Trish Klahr, Chief Conservation Scientist for The Nature Conservancy of Idaho; Bob Skinner, President of the Oregon Cattlemen's Association; and Dr. Timothy Prather, Assistant Professor Weed Ecology, Department of Plant, Soils and Entomological Sciences, College of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Idaho. Tim Butler Manager of Oregon Department of Agriculture Weed Control Program, Janet Clark Director of the Center for Invasive Plant Management in Bozeman, MT, and Congressman Greg Walden of Oregon provided written testimony.

Concerns and suggestions on the legislation from the panels included: 1) Funds requested to support this legislation come from uncommitted funds. 2) Funds need to be distributed to the states as Block Grants. 3) NEPA exclusion on lands to be treated with these funds. 4) Clarification of the following terms: nonnative and weed management areas. 5) Regional and statewide surveys and detection for prevention and eradication with plant identification of new invaders including a risk assessment conducted at the state level to support the CWMA at the local level. 6) Applied research to answer the questions and needs of local on the groundwork or CWMA. 7) Matching dollars need to allow In-kind services to meet the matching requirement. 8) Matching fund requirements needs to be flexible and reflect the landownership, for example in a CWMA that is 90% federally owned the match should be 90/10 federal/state. 9) Guidelines are required since match verification is difficult for states to determine. 10) Administrative costs should not be capped since it takes people to run a program effectively 11) Require federal land managers to participate in the local CWMA 12) Require states to have a strategic plan for managing invasive weeds 13) Set minimum standards for accounting for funds and a minimum level for auditing for funds. 14) Education and education materials are needed to make positive identification of weeds.

All parties attending and participating gave their support to the passage of S 198 to help provide funding to the states toward CWMA to control nonnative invasive weeds. Estimates for funding needs average \$18 million per state in the United States. Idaho spends \$15 million per year but has estimated the amount needed to control invasive weeds at \$55 million per year. Senator Craig mentioned that perhaps there is need in Idaho for a pilot program for invasive weeds that would be similar to the interagency fire program (a multiple county weed departments including all agencies). Those that attended the hearing expressed their sincere thanks to Senator Craig, for his efforts to pass S 198 and in appreciation of his support in the fight against nonnative invasive weeds

Mapping Update

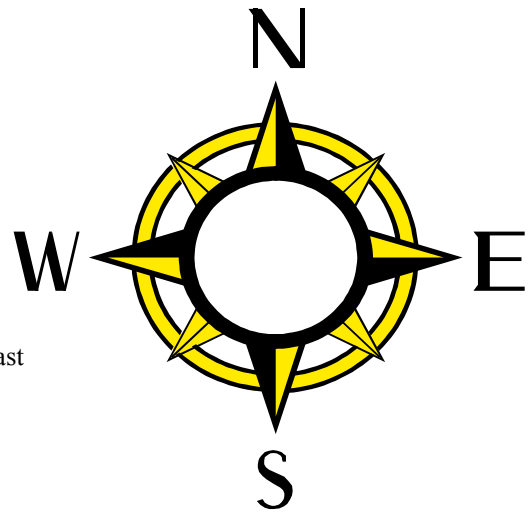
Danielle Bruno



Trimble Pathfinder Office Defining IDTM

You will add the custom projection IDTM as a new zone in the UTM coordinate system folder.

- 1) Go to the START button, Programs, Pathfinder Office 2.xx, Coordinate System Manager
- 2) Edit, Add Coordinate System, Transverse Mercator
- 3) Select Universal Transverse Mercator, click OK
- 4) Zone Parameters
 - a. Name: Idaho Transverse Mercator
 - b. Export Name: IDTM
 - c. Datum Name: NAD 27 (Conus)
 - d. Datum Method: Molodensky
 Next
- 5) Geoid Model
 - a. Method: Geoid Grid Model
 - b. Model: EGM96 Global
 Next
- 6) Projection
 - a. Positive Coordinate Direction should be North and East
 - b. Central Latitude: 42
 - c. Central Longitude: -114
 - d. False Northing (m): 100000
 - e. False Easting (m): 500000
 - f. Scale Factor: .9996
 Finish
- 7) File, Save and close Coordinate System Manager



Now, when in Pathfinder Office, Select Options/Coordinate System. System = UTM, Zone = Idaho Transverse Mercator.

Thanks to Chad Minter, EDS for the handout!

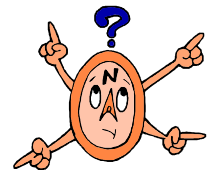
For more information, contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8529 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us

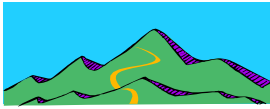
Trimble Pathfinder Office Using The SPOT 10m Images

The SPOT 10m imagery is being distributed in the projection IDTM. Remember, there are restrictions on who may use the SPOT imagery, please read the license agreement carefully. Make certain that you have set up IDTM in your coordinate system manager before loading. If when you load your SPOT imagery as a background file you get the message "Error processing 'file' Invalid geo-referencing information. Please check the format of the world file. Do you want to continue?" Say no and remove the file from the Background list. If you haven't put your imagery on your hard drive, you will need to at this time. Remember, all geo-referenced imagery consists of 2 files. For imagery in TIF format, there are the .tif and .tfw files. The SPOT imagery was packaged with the .tfw files in a folder called TFW. Pathfinder Office can't find them hence the error. Enter your Windows Explorer. In the folder where you put the .tif files, also copy the same named .tfw files. Now add these files as a background in Pathfinder Office.

Trimble GeoExplorer 3 Using the serial clip vs. the cradle

Don't forget to switch your COMMs in the configuration menu. If you are using the serial clip, change Data Transfer to Serial Clip. Make sure you change the setting back to Support Module when you wish to use the cradle again.





The Broader View: CWMAs & Invasive Insights

Rick VanBebber

I would like to focus on invasive issues on state, regional and national scales for a moment.

First of all, Idaho continues to expand CWMA coverage with two new organizations. In June, Jordan Valley held their first weed tour to discuss common noxious weed problems. Approximately 40 people, including ranchers, state and federal agencies, county, industry, and noxious weed experts toured several weed infested sites south and east of Jordan Valley. Management and control strategies were discussed as this group initiates their CWMA.

Although the Frank Church CWMA was first formed in 2000, the Frank Church working group held its first public meeting June 13th. Approximately 22 people from federal, state, county, private and special interest groups were present. The working group is currently networking with private landowners within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness to identify representatives for the Steering Committee. Interested businesses with vested interest in this Wilderness are also being contacted for participation. Networking with neighboring CWMA's is taking place to align boundaries and management responsibilities. This CWMA will fill a large void in central Idaho and should provide support to existing CWMA neighbors.

CWMA's throughout Idaho continue their successes and serve as preferred organizational examples to other states and national leaders. Thanks to many of you, Idaho is notorious for having a "winning team" approach!

Regionally, CWMA's and cooperation is expanding in neighboring states of Nevada, Utah and Wyoming. Idaho's Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious Weeds, interagency cooperation, and statewide network of CWMA's serves as the example to follow.

Nevada has two new CWMA's in the northeastern part of that state. Nevada Department of Agriculture is placing new emphasis and commitment to establish CWMA's statewide. Approximately \$100,000 will be spent next year to organize Nevada with local CWMA's.

Utah is also following Idaho's example. Over the past several months two new CWMA's were organized and a third CWMA being discussed in northern Utah. The Forest Service Intermountain Region in Ogden, Utah provided \$100,000 to Utah to help establish CWMA's across the state. Momentum is building and each new CWMA helps facilitate the formation of another cooperative effort.

(Continued on Page 6)

Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign

The Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign has been focused on distributing the Idaho Weed Toolkits through Agriculture in the Classroom (AITC) starting July 15th in Burley. This program facilitated by Rick Waitley, takes teachers out of the classroom and educates them on Agriculture and Ag-related issues. Invasive weeds will be a focal point of AITC as teachers will learn about invasive weeds. The goal is to start a chain reaction by getting teachers to teach their students and getting their students to participate in learning about the impacts of invasive weeds to Idaho's economy and environment.

The Campaign is also cooperatively working on developing a website with the Department of Fish & Game to educate the public about invasive weeds. There will be several links from the main webpage so that the user can learn as much as he or she can about these invaders and how to stop their spread.

Eurasian watermilfoil is an aquatic weed that has in my opinion the most devastating potential to hurt Idaho. This aquatic can already be found in Hayden Lake, Payette Lake (McCall) and is spreading to other lakes, streams and reservoirs. In August, the Campaign will launch a Eurasian watermilfoil campaign with a news story from Channel 7 in McCall. Dive teams will encompass the infested areas in Payette Lake and pull the aquatic weed from the water. Channel 7 will dive and film underwater as well as above water to show the public what threat this weed has to Idaho's waterways. Channel 6 has also expressed the interest in doing a similar story. This will also take place in August.

Roger Batt

Coordinator, Idaho Weed Awareness Campaign



(Continued from Page 5)

Jackson Hole CWMA, in Wyoming, is very active with broad private and public support and participation. Interestingly, a local rancher started this CWMA when he noticed a weed problem, had heard about CWMA's, and put up money to initiate the effort. Now, other areas in Wyoming are considering cooperative weed management organizations.

Idaho should realize lower levels of new invaders from surrounding states as they establish their network of CWMA's and implement awareness and prevention campaigns.

Nationally invasive species issues are a priority. I recently attended an Invasive Species Advisory Council (ISAC) meeting. This group, consisting of thirty-two representatives from the U.S., advises the National Invasive Species Council regarding national issues. Here is where the big picture of invasive species comes into view. National leaders, including the President, view invasive species as a threat to Homeland Security. This is conceptualized with a triangle of three concerns; Human Health, Food Supply, and Natural Resources.

The world of noxious weeds is only a small part of national invasive concerns. Shellfish farmers in the Gulf of Mexico are fighting an invasive disease that could put them out of business. Drinking water in Maine comes mostly from lakes under attack from aquatic noxious weeds. Great Lakes and Canadian water resources and fisheries are being infested with ballast water from commercial ships. Mollusks threaten shipping routes, plug gate valves and water conduits. Nutria, a medium sized invasive rodent, is destroying wetland habitats in the east. White Pine Blister Rust is attacking White Pine tree stands with a vengeance. This tree serves as the only habitat for some bird species and provides nearly 40% of grizzly bear food. Without White Pine nuts, the bears focus their attention on other prey and more human-to-bear encounters take place. Africanized bees continue to move north with severe potential impacts to human health. These are only a few examples of negative impacts from invasive species on a national scale.

In addition to accidental introductions, the possibility of intentional biological invasion adds a new level of concern. National leaders, along with advisory groups such as ISAC, are increasing their efforts in early detection and rapid response, inventory and monitoring, and management and control. Protecting national values of human health, food supply, and natural resources will take a coordinated and cooperative effort.

Where noxious invasive weeds are concerned, CWMA's are the answer. I believe Idaho's example of organization, leadership and management within CWMA's will be a valuable tool in meeting the national challenge for all invasive species. The ability to detect early and respond rapidly requires local grassroots efforts. Ultimately we, as individuals, have the power to make a difference as evidenced in our CWMA's.

Spray Weeds With Vinegar?

By Don Comis

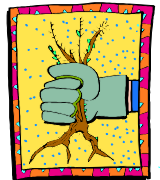
Some home gardeners already use vinegar as a herbicide, and some garden stores sell vinegar pesticides. But no one has tested it scientifically until now. Agricultural Research Service scientists offer the first scientific evidence that it may be a potent weed killer that is inexpensive and environmentally safe—perfect for organic farmers.

ARS researchers Jay Radhakrishnan, John R. Teasdale and Ben Coffman in Beltsville, Md., tested vinegar on major weeds—common lamb's-quarters, giant foxtail, velvetleaf, smooth pigweed and Canada thistle—in greenhouse and field studies. They hand-sprayed the weeds with various solutions of vinegar, uniformly coating the leaves. The researchers found that 5- and 10-percent concentrations killed the weeds during their first two weeks of life. Older plants required higher concentrations of vinegar to kill them. At the higher concentrations, vinegar had an 85- to 100-percent kill rate at all growth stages. A bottle of household vinegar is about a 5-percent concentration.

Canada thistle, one of the most tenacious weeds in the world, proved the most susceptible; the 5-percent concentration had a 100-percent kill rate of the perennial's top growth. The 20-percent concentration can do this in about 2 hours. Spot spraying of cornfields with 20 percent vinegar killed 80 to 100 percent of weeds without harming the corn, but the scientists stress the need for more research. If the vinegar were sprayed over an entire field, it would cost about \$65 per acre. If applied to local weed infestations only, such as may occur in the crop row after cultivation, it may only cost about \$20 to \$30.

The researchers use only vinegar made from fruits or grains, to conform to organic farming standards. ARS is the U.S. Department of Agriculture's chief scientific research agency.

For more information, see <http://www.barc.usda.gov/anri/sasl/vinegar.html>





Time Management 101: Take Control of Your Time

Gregory P. Smith

Originally published in *INA Taproot*, March/April 2002

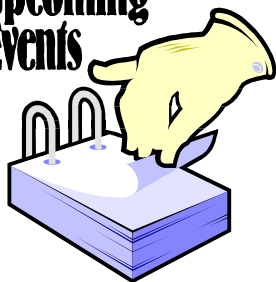
Louis Boone, a poet and novelist once said, "I definitely am going to take a course on time management. ...just as soon as I can work it into my schedule." The most important skills I learned in life were not taught in school. Time management is one of those skills needed in today's 24 X 7 worklife. A person who can't manage time hurts teamwork. Poor time management makes for a poor salesperson. A teenager who doesn't show up for work on time will get fired. Best of all, managing time well reduces stress and anxiety. Included here are a few time management tips I've picked up over the years.

1. Know what is important. Clearly define the most important aspects of your job effort that generates key results. If you don't know what that is ask questions such as, "What has the greatest impact or value on your staff members or clients?" What will increase sales?" Focus on the 20 percent that generates 80 percent of the results.
2. Prioritize and make "To Do" lists. Now that you know what is important about your job, make a master weekly "To Do" list. Write a "A," "B," or "C" next to each item based on importance. At the beginning of each day make a daily "To Do" list. Stop and think—which item absolutely must be completed today? This does not include items you'd like to get done today, but only the item(s) that have to be completed today.
3. Avoid the "feel like its." Poor time managers base their actions on their feelings and moods. You know the type, "Yea, I know the building is on fire, but I just don't feel like leaving right now." Effective time management is more about habit than feelings. Most people do the easy and simple elements of their job first.. like reading their email, scanning the newspaper, cleaning off their desk etc. Good time managers do what is important first, irregardless of their feelings. As Nike says, "Just Do It!"
4. Schedule your biggest project for your peak energy period. It took me many years to figure out not every one is a morning person like me. I hop out of bed before the sun comes up ready to head off to the office, while others don't hit their stride until 3 p.m. Therefore, during your peak energy period focus your mental and physical resources on the largest projects.
5. Learn to delegate. A person who refuses to delegate will likely be a very busy, frustrated and heading for burnout. It is not necessary for a manager to personally handle every item. One very successful regional sales manager readily attributed part of his success to the fact that he trusted his administrative assistant to handle routine items that did not require his personal decision. This left him free to concentrate on working with sales personnel outside the office.
6. Toss it or file it. Follow the rule to touch paper only once. Know what is important and throw away every piece of paper you don't think you will need. If you want to keep it, spend 10 seconds filing that important paper now rather than 30 minutes searching for it later.
7. Use folders to prioritize your work; sub-divide files. If you are a paperless office, use your computer to sub-divide files. For example, I created electronic folders for my articles titled, "Articles for 2001", and "Articles for 2002." This way I can quickly find what I am looking for. If you have paper files use colors folders to see which jobs need your immediate attention. I use red folders for hot projects and client files. Yellow folders are for new ideas and projects. Blue folders tell me this is for research. Get the idea?
8. Be realistic and stay flexible. One way to set yourself up for a panic attack is to plan an unrealistic amount of work for one day/week/etc. Use your common sense to recognize when you have over-scheduled yourself. Don't get so organized so that you become unapproachable.
9. Schedule time for you. Schedule a "personal time" appointment on your calendar each day. If someone wants to see you at that time, just say, I'm sorry, I have an appointment then." Whether you use this for personal reflection or as a few quiet minutes to catch your breath or simply time to think, it's a legitimate use of time. And you will still get as much, if not more, done.
10. Make sure your electronic planner does not cost you time. People who use electronics enjoy the orderly convenience of a digital assistant, but sometimes they take longer to enter and maintain information in a gadget than to jot it down with a pencil in an old-fashioned paper planner.
11. E-mail. Answer E-mail immediately. The same rule applies to email as paper. Read it once and do something with it. Don't read it and then let it pile up in your in-box thinking you will get back to it. Keep your in-box clutter free. Create a "keeper" folder and transfer the mail you want to keep for later. Create another folder for "Actions pending" etc. Re-spect other people's time and avoid forwarding those stories/jokes people love to send unless they agree to get them first. Use the delete key aggressively and delete junk e-mail without reading it. Learn to use your filters to eliminate spammers.

Time is valuable, and time management can help you be more productive, successful and less stressed out so you have more time to enjoy your life.

Free by e-mail/fax: If you would like more tips and advice on this topic please fax us your letterhead or E-mail us the word Navigator" to 770-760-0581/ info@chartcourse.com.

Upcoming Events



July 29 - Aug. 1	NAWMA Vegetation Management Conference; Minneapolis, MN Jennifer Hildebrand, (952) 461-4660 www.nawma.org
October 20 - 25	Herbicide Action Intensive Course; West Lafayette, ID S.C. Weller, (765) 494-1333 weller@hort.purdue.edu
October 27 - Nov. 1	Herbicide Action Intensive Course; West Lafayette, ID S.C. Weller, (765) 494-1333 weller@hort.purdue.edu
March 3, 2003	WSWS Annual Meeting; Koloa, Hawaii

You Can't Escape From Invasive Species



This flower arrangement was discovered in a restaurant in downtown Kendrick by Gary O'Keefe.

Danielle Bruno spotted this sign while on vacation in California. Hopefully they plan to control the yellow starthistle growing under the sign too!



A Few Interesting Web Sites:

<http://www2.montana.edu/weedcenter/catalogqueryform.html> = Center For Invasive Plant Management On-line Catalog Search

<http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/weeds/nwauthor.html> = APHIS Noxious Weed Related Legal Authorities

<http://www.lewisandclarkeducationcenter.com/map.htm> = Lewis and Clark Information System

<http://www.geocommunicator.gov/> = Geocommunicator, see Land Manager Viewer

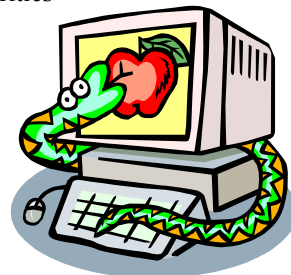
<http://wapi.isu.edu/weeds/> = Bonneville Co. NASA BAA Project

<http://www.bugwood.org> = Bugwood Network, weed photos

<http://www2.state.id.us/adm/purchasing/stwrecap.htm> = Scroll to the bottom to see GIS Software Master Purchase Agreement for State Government

<http://www.terrafly.com/> = TerraFly – Enter a street address, get the lat/long or UTM and aerial photo displayed

http://www2.state.id.us/itd/highways/ops/maintenance/Roadside/Roadside_Management.htm = Idaho Transportation Department Invasive Species Management Information



Upcoming Pesticide Exams---Please Call (208)332-8600 to Verify!

Must be 18 or older. Photo ID Required. Exam fees must be paid and received before exam results will be released.

Northern Idaho

July 24 4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds
 Sept. 4 408 W. Haycraft Ave.
 Sept. 18 1225 Idaho St., Brammer Building
 Oct. 16 6447 Kootenai St., Courthouse Annex
 Nov. 13 522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse
 Dec. 11 4205 N. Boyer, Bonner Co. Fairgrounds

Sandpoint
 Coeur d'Alene
 Lewiston
 Bonners Ferry
 Moscow
 Sandpoint



Eastern Idaho

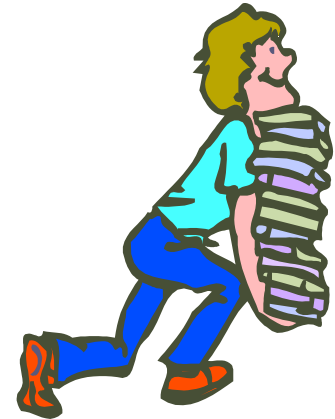
July 25 132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension
 August 7 134 E. Main Rm. 205, Madison Co. Adm.
 Sept. 4 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension
 Sept. 18 132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension
 Oct. 6 134 E. Main Rm. 205, Madison Co. Adm.
 Nov. 13 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville Co. Extension
 Dec. 4 132 So. Shilling, Bingham Co. Extension

Blackfoot
 Rexburg
 Idaho Falls
 Blackfoot
 Rexburg
 Idaho Falls
 Blackfoot

South Central Idaho

August 7 CSI - Taylor Building, Room #276
 September 11 McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds,
 85 E. Baseline
 Oct. 2 CSI - Taylor Building, Room #276
 Nov. 13 McGregor Center, Minidoka Fairgrounds,
 85 E. Baseline
 Dec. 4 CSI - Taylor Building, Room #276

Twin Falls
 Rupert
 Twin Falls
 Rupert
 Twin Falls



Southeast Idaho

August 21 561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office
 Sept. 11 130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office
 Sept. 25 30 N. 100 W. Oneida Co. Ext. Office
 Oct. 16 130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office
 Oct. 30 53 E. 1st St., Caribou Co. Ext. Office
 Nov. 20 130 N. 6th Ave. Bannock Co. Ext. Office
 Dec. 18 561 W. Oneida, Franklin Co. Ext. Office

Preston
 Pocatello
 Malad
 Pocatello
 Soda Springs
 Pocatello
 Preston

Southwest Idaho

July 24 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 August 7 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office
 August 21 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Sept. 11 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office
 Sept. 25 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Oct. 16 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office
 Nov. 13 ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd.
 Dec. 18 501 Main St. Co. Ext. Office

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Other News

Idaho Open Meeting Law

The Idaho Open Meeting Law is Idaho Code 67-2340 through 67-2347. Included in this law are procedures for conducting an open public meeting. The manual covering the Idaho Open Meeting Law is available at <http://www2.state.id.us/ag/manuals/index.htm>.



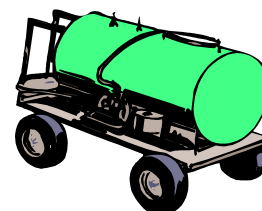
New Invaders

A weed problem emerging in Ontario, Canada is Marsh Sow-Thistle, *Sonchus palustris* L. Marsh Sow-Thistle has great potential as a wetland invasive. For the time it is restricted to a couple of places in Ontario, Canada. Stephen Darbyshires, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, suspects that it is a horticulture escapee. Keep your eyes open!

Container Removal Program

The Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) is in its sixth year of recycling empty pesticide containers. This program recycles thoroughly cleaned and emptied plastic pesticide containers using a mobile granulation unit mounted on a flatbed truck and trailer. Last year the program successfully recycled almost 88,000 containers and so far this year the program is on track to surpass that number.

If you would like information on how you can recycle your empty containers you can contact Rod Awe by at: (208) 332-8615 or rawe@agri.state.id.us. In addition, the ISDA WEB page has additional information about this program and the address is: <http://www.agri.state.id.us/agresource/crop.htm>



Techline Features Educating CWMA Partners and Constituents

Techline is a quarterly published newsletter focused on information about invasive/exotic plant management. This quarter's edition features articles on how to educate and motivate private citizens with stakes in weed management. To obtain a copy, call toll-free 1-800-554-WEED (9333).

For Sale or Trade



ISDA does not guarantee condition of equipment or is at all involved in any transaction listed in the For Sale or Trade section of the Noxious News.

If you are interested in submitting an article for sale or trade in the next Noxious News, please contact Danielle Bruno at (208) 332-8540 or dbruno@agri.state.id.us.

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